nothing to prevent the President from extending the period of time now fixed for each item of business if found absolutely necessary.

MESSRS. B. S. PUTTASWAMY and a few other members requested that the day's sitting of the Assembly might close at about 2-30 p.m. and commence again at about 4 p.m., to enable them to go to the Railway Station and give a send off to Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President of the Non-Brahmin Conference, who was returning to Madras by the Mail train.

THE DEWAN had no objection.

MR. RAMDOSS brought to the notice of the Dewan that many of the Supplementary Questions and Answers in connection with Question No. 41 put at the previous Budget Session had not been incorporated in the printed proceedings. He thought that they were quite necessary and should have been incorporated.

THE DEWAN replied that it was not possible to give all the detailed information in the proceedings; all that could be done was to give a brief summary and the Reporting Section had instructions not to omit any really important matter.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA said that it looked to him as if the opinions expressed by officers of Government were all faithfully recorded in the proceedings while those of the members did not receive such consideration.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH suggested the desirability of sending the remarks to the members for their approval.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that that was not possible as it would give room for unnecessary correspondence and delay in the publication of the proceedings.

REPRESENTATIONS.

No. 1.—Granting mileage instead of double bus fare to officials drawing a salary below Rs. 40.

Mr. P. S. Nanjappa, Chitaldrug Taluk.

MR. P. S. NANJAPPA represented that the officials drawing a salary below Rs. 40 were paid only the bus fare while travelling on Government duty and also for journeys on transfer; that it was quite insufficient to meet their travelling expenses especially when they had to take their family and things; and that in order to help them, they might be given mileage instead of bus fare.

THE DEWAN observed that it was a question of improving the pay and prospects of the low paid officials and that,

as was observed by him in his address, the Government were doing all that was possible in that direction, as funds permitted.

No. 2.—Travelling allowances to Government employees on a salary less than Rs. 40.

Mr. M. Rangaswami Iyengar, Magadi Taluk.

MR. M. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR represented that the officials on a salary of less than Rs. 40 might be paid travelling allowances as before, as the present rule, that they should be paid only the actual bus fare, worked as a hardship on them. He added that on occasions when the motor buses did not run, the clerks had to pay very heavily from their pockets for their journey, over and above what they would be entitled to.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY observed that under the rules, the officers had discretion to allow their subordinates to go by other means of conveyance on occasions when the motor buses stopped running for any reason and claim the usual rates of allowances.

One of the members said that as the allotment for purposes of travelling allowances for each department was fixed, the officers would not allow much expenditure to be incurred on their staff as the amount that would be necessary for the officers would be reduced thereby.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that that statement was not correct as the allotment for meeting the travelling allowance bills of officers was different from that of the establishment.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY observed that the order was a tentative one for a period of one year and would be revised if necessary after that period.

No. 3.—Membership to the Insurance Committee.

Mr. S. N. M. Razvi, Bangalore City Municipality.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI represented that the policy-holders in the Public Branch of State Life Insurance should be given the privilege of returning members to the Insurance Committee at the rate of one for every one hundred living policies, as had been ordered already in one of the Government Proceedings.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the existing order was being carried out and that there were three non-official members on the Committee which the Government considered sufficient for the present, that there must

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be some restriction to the number of members and that the question of increasing the number might be considered later if found necessary.

(*b*) MR. RAZVI next requested that Government might take suitable measures at the next census for finding out the number of private insurance companies existing in the Mysore State and the premia paid to those companies.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the number of companies was known and that it would not be possible to collect statistics of premia as part of census operations.

(*c*) Regarding the request of Mr. Razvi to take early steps to introduce Insurance Regulation in the State, the First Member of Council observed that the matter was under consideration.

No. 4.—Life Insurance.

It is prayed that a member for every 500 policy-holders of the Public Branch of the State life Insurance may be elected to represent them on the Insurance Committee.

Mr. Hoskote Bhadrappa, Koratagere Taluk.

Already discussed in connection with the previous Representation.

No. 5.—Irrigation Cess.

Messrs C. Subbanna Naik, Koppa Taluk, Dyavappagowda and Manjegowda, Mudgere Taluk.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK represented that after the re-survey, *tari* assessment had been largely increased in addition to which an irrigation cess was also levied in certain places as a separate levy. He prayed that the latter which was really a double levy might be abolished.

Some members prayed that a part of the increase over the previous rates might be credited to the irrigation fund and the separate levy of the irrigation cess abolished.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER explained that whether it was merged in the land revenue proper or kept as a separate levy, the cess was calculated at one anna in the rupee on wet and garden lands. The cess fund was meant for the benefit of the people themselves and kept separate from the General Revenues.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Survey Department had up to 1922-23 the policy of levying the irrigation cess as a separate levy in the case of taluks re-settled till then and began to merge it in the land revenue

proper since then. He added that there was no inconvenience to any body as every taluk, whatever the system of levy, got its due.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY explained that the chief difficulty experienced by the raiyats, especially in the Malnad, was that while the Government did not provide channels, tanks or other sources of irrigation, they not only increased the *tari* assessment but also levied irrigation cess in addition. He wanted that either the increased assessment should go or that the irrigation cess should not be levied as a separate levy.

MR. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA represented that there was no reason to levy the irrigation cess on the lands to which Government provided no sources of water supply while the lands were irrigated by rain water which would otherwise have gone to waste.

MR. B. DEVA GOWDA represented that it was well-known that crops were being damaged by excessive rain in the Malnad. As it was the raiyats that collected such water as was necessary for their crops by their own efforts unaided by Government and allowed the rest to run to waste, there was absolutely no reason why the Government should step in and levy the irrigation cess on the lands cultivated with the aid of such rain water.

MR. SIDDALINGA DEVARU and MR. VEMA REDDY said that the Government did not construct separate tanks or channels in the Malnad as they did in the Maidan. The Malnad people used water which did not come from the sources provided by the Government. Even then, Government levied the *tari* kandayam which was enhanced during the re-survey. While such was the case, they did not see any reason for the levy of the additional irrigation cess in the Malnad. They thought that the double levy was wrong on principle and should be abolished.

THE DEWAN replied that in no case was the total dry assessment together with the irrigation cess higher than the ordinary *tari* assessment.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the cess was not a new one but was being paid for many years past. He added that in the *tari* assessment now paid by each raiyat, one-seventeenth alone was on account of the cess and the rest formed the *tari* assessment proper. In that case, he failed to see what difference there was between the full assessment now paid and the two items shown separately. Whether the assessment was paid together with

the irrigation cess, or paid as tari assessment *plus* irrigation cess, the result was the same as the raiyat was not called upon to pay any thing more than the total shown against him.

MR. K. T. SESHAIYA did dot see why a custom, though handed down for a long number of years, should be continued if it caused hardship to the raiyats. He feared that if the irrigation cess was shown separately there was just a chance of the Government enhancing the rate later on.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL assured Mr. Seshaiya that there was no chance of such an increase at all.

MR. BHASKARA RAO said that when the same subject was discussed some years before, Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, the then Member of Council, promised that the irrigation cess would be abolished and that during his tours also he re-iterated the same promise. The member complained that nothing had been done so far to fulfil that promise.

MR. SIDDALINGA DEVARU did not understand why when *kushki* land was converted into *tari* by the efforts of the raiyats themselves, the *tari* kandayam was levied and the assessment so levied was again enhanced by the addition of the irrigation cess.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA said that the question of irrigation cess was coming up before Government time after time. He failed to see why in some taluks it should have been merged in the *tari* kandayam while in others it should have been shown separately. He urged that the irrigation cess in any case ought to be abolished.

THE DEWAN replied that the Government, after considering all aspects of the case, came to the conclusion that it was not possible to alter the existing arrangements.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA wanted the Government to issue a comprehensive statement explaining therein the policy they pursued in regard to the levy of the irrigation cess.

Referring to the reply given by the Dewan, MR. H. C. DASAPPA asked whether the decision of Government referred to was passed on the report of any committee and if so whether it might be made available to the members.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter was considered by the Government themselves.

THE DEWAN said that there was really no hardship to the people and that Government could not abolish the cess.

No. 6.—Abolition of Irrigation Cess.

It is prayed that irrigation cess be abolished, as most of the wet lands are cultivated with well and rain water.

Mr. G. S. Byanna, Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.

Same as Subject No. 5.

No. 7.—Remission of Assessment.

It is prayed that assessment under major and minor tanks in the State may be ordered to be remitted during the years in which such tanks do not receive a supply as was done formerly. Suspension of *kandayam* causes confusion in accounts and trouble to raiyats. The former practice may therefore be kindly revived.

Mr. Hutchaveere Gowda, Gubbi Taluk.

This subject was not discussed as the mover was dead.

No. 8.—Abolition of Hulbanni cess.

It is prayed that *hulbanni* cess be abolished.

Mr. J. S. Thimmaraya Setty, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

This subject was not discussed as the mover was absent.

No. 9.—Modification of Rules relating to the Record of Rights.

Messrs. 1. M. C Lingegowda (Mandya Taluk), 2. B. Channappa (Yedatore Taluk), 3. V. Bandiah (Nanjangud Taluk), 4. K. V. Veeranna (Chamarajnagar Taluk), 5. Junjappa *alias* Puttasamiah (Malvalli Taluk), 6. Sanganabasappa (Chamarajnagar Municipality), 7. T. S. Allikhan (Minority Interest), 8. H. C. Rayappa (Minority Interest), 9. Patel Lingegowda (Krishnarajapete Taluk), 10. Chikkalingegowda *alias* Annegowda (Mandya Taluk), 11. Sivananjegowda, (Seringapatam Taluk), 12. H. C. Dasappa (Special Interest), 13. B. S. Puttasamiah (T.-Narasipur Taluk), 14. D. Banumiah (Special Interest), 15. N. Siddalingadevaru (Seringapatam Taluk), 16. Chikkegowda (Malavalli Taluk), 17. Doddayajaman Puttanaika (Minority Interest), 18. Puttananjiah (Malvalli Municipality), 19. S. Thimmegowda, (Krishnarajpet Taluk), and 20. S. C. Malliah (Mandya Taluk).

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA represented that, in introducing the Record of Rights system, fees should be recovered only from those who moved for the recognition of their *hisse* and not from Khatedars and Shikmidars. Whenever a survey number was phoded for the sake of other persons who were in possession of portions of land in that survey number the khatedar also was made liable to pay the *phode* charges for his portion of the land. He prayed that the khatedar's phode may be excluded from the payment of any such charges. He also added that the scheme was introduced to obviate the inconveniences of the people. If a man wanted his hisse to be phoded, the Government had a right to levy a fee from him, because it was at his instance that the Government took action. But he said that the department had no justification to levy a similar fee on others.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that, by demarcating the hisse of one person, the extent of the remaining land in the possession of the khatedar would also be demarcated. That was, he said, why both had to pay.

MR. RAMAKRISHNA IYER said that, if 8 acres included in the khate of one person was phoded, the remaining portion of the land would also have been automatically marked. If in the next year another hissedar came and asked for demarcating his land, he did not see any necessity for demarcating the remaining land in the khate at all making the khatedar liable to pay for the second demarcation also.

THE SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT said that if the hisse was going to be measured here and there without defining the hisses of the others, the very object of introducing the system of Record of Rights would be frustrated.

MR. KANDAGAL CHANNABASAPPA was of the opinion that the existing practice was sound and required no change, but that the rates might be reduced.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA feared that, if the levy of Rs. 2 for phoding each land was continued, the total charge that would have been paid by the khatedar would be much more than the actual value of his portion of the land and he thought that it was not justified. He therefore supported the representation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question of excluding the khatedar from payment was not possible, but that the question of reducing the rates would be considered.

MR. APPAJI GOWDA said that if a survey number consisted of 8 hisses and if in any one year one hissedar desired to have his hisse measured and the next year another hissedar and so on, the khatedar would have to pay at each demarcation which he said was unjustifiable as the successive phodings were not at his instance.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was not so. The idea was that the payment should be made only for the initial survey to complete the records and that no charges would be levied from the khatedar for subsequent surveys.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR thought that the present rule was quite inequitable. He said that, when a partition suit came up before a Civil Court, the party who applied for the partition had to pay fee on the value of the share

claimed by him and the other parties to the suit would not be called upon to pay anything on their portion also. Hence he thought that the person concerned at whose instance the survey was conducted should alone be charged and not the khatedar.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the measurement of one acre alone out of a large extent included in the khate would not be an easy matter. To properly demarcate a particular hisse, the whole land should be measured and the extent defined.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR failed to understand the principle of the levy. He still contended that each party should bear the required charges only on such of the portion of the land as came under his share. That was why, he said, he brought in the analogy of the Court fee payable in the partition suit.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there was no similarity between the two. He said that, just as in the case of partition the Civil Court decided the portion of the property that should be included in the share of the claimant, similarly the Department fixed the exact hisse by measuring that as well as the remaining portion to make the survey records complete.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR said that his contention was that the hisse alone should be measured.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was not possible.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH said that the main object of the Record of Rights was to find out all details about the question of ownership, etc., of a particular property. If the question was only about one hisse, it would be sufficient if all particulars about that hisse were fixed and entered in the records. As there would be no question about the remaining land, nothing need be taken from the owner of that land.

MR. VEMA REDDY also did not see the justification for making the khatedar liable for payment. The hisse was phoded for the benefit of the hissedar and there was no reason why the khatedar should be subjected to any levy. He however thought that it was sufficient if a fee of eight annas was levied from the khatedar.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the survey benefited both the khatedar and the hissedar and as such the payment was quite justified.

MR. VEMA REDDY argued that the shikmidars would be in a very disadvantageous position if their lands were not specifically measured, while the khatedar had no such trouble.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the land was in the name of the khatedar and when a portion of it was demarcated as including one hisse, the other portion also, as already explained, would be affected and should be properly demarcated also.

MR. KANDAGAL CHENNABASAPPA thought that, when the khatedar was not a resident of the place and the hisse was measured during his absence, there would be quite a crop of litigation later on and that therefore it was necessary to measure the khatedar's portion of land also.

MR. PUTTASWAMY thought that, when one portion of the land was measured, it was not equitable to levy fee on the holder of the other portion which was not going to be demarcated. He said that if there were four co-sharers in a land included in one khate and if each one's share had to be measured, it would be hard upon the khatedar if he was asked to pay at each demarcation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL repeated his previous reply stating that the fee from the khatedar would be taken only in the first introduction of the scheme and not at subsequent phoding. He added that the question of reducing the existing rate would, however, be considered, but that it could not be completely abolished. He thought that the principle of charging only the applicant for survey could not be accepted, as, in case no body applied for demarcating his land, the very object of the law would be frustrated.

No. 10.—Record of Rights.

Mr. Puttaveerabhadrappa, Madhugiri Taluk.

MR. PUTTAVEERABHADRAPPA prayed that the Record of Rights might be introduced into the Madhugiri Taluk during the current year.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL and the DEWAN replied that the system would be introduced in the taluk as early as possible.

No. 11.—Fee under Record of Rights.

Mr. Kale Gowda, Turuvakere Sub-Taluk.

MR. KALE GOWDA represented that the rate of sub-division fee under the Record of Rights might be reduced.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the matter was under consideration.

MR. VEERARAJ URS requested that till the rate of fee was revised, the levy of the present rate of fees might be suspended.

MR. SIDDALINGA DEVARU represented that, from the accounts furnished by the Government the previous year, it appeared to him that Government were making some profit out of the fees levied for the Record of Rights. He thought that the levy of the fee should not be made a source of profit to Government. After all, the amount was small and it could be usefully relinquished in favour of the raiyats.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible to say whether Government made any profit out of this income as, when the preliminary accounts were placed before the Assembly last time, all items of expenditure could not be taken into account. He added that it was not possible to suspend the levy as prayed for. In regard to the main representation he said that the question of reducing the fees would be considered after some more experience was gained of the working of the scheme.

No. 12.—Anes to Hallas.

Messrs. D. S. Mallappa and M. Basaviah, Tiptur Taluk and G. K. Mallappa, Tiptur Municipality.

MR. BASAVIAH represented that definite orders might be issued allowing anes to hallas in all gardens up to ground level. He added that in the Tiptur Taluk, people had been fined to the extent of Rs. 2,000 for putting up anes and prayed that, until definite orders were passed by the Government on the subject, the recovery of the fines might be kept in abeyance.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that instructions had been issued to the local officers to examine individual cases and decide them sufficiently liberally on their merits provided the permission given to people to put anes up to ground level did not affect the neighbouring land owners or the supply to feeder and other channels. He added that those who had put up anes 15 years or more previously would be permitted to continue them, but that no more permission would be given to put up fresh anes.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that although the Revenue Commissioner was himself sympathetic, yet the difficulty of the people lay in the revenue officers not carrying out the instructions laid down. He added that the Revenue Officers were always influenced by the reports of subordinate officers without themselves verifying the reports sent up to them.

MR. BASAVIAH represented that there were many cases in which the raiyats had been very heavily fined for the anes in use in their lands and that the Revenue Officers did

not properly inspect the spot before ordering the levy of fines. If the Government found it impossible to agree to the representation, he requested, that the Government might abolish the *bagayet* rates and allow the *khushki* rates being paid.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that, if there were any individual cases of hardship, a list of them might be made and sent to him for investigation. He also added that no general order as prayed for could be passed.

No. 13.—Construction of houses on occupied lands without payment of conversion fines.

Messrs. B. N. Muniswamappa, Bangalore Taluk, B. Abdur Rahmon, Minority Interest, N. G. Sanjeeviah, Minority Interest.

MR. MUNISWAMAPPA prayed that raiyats might be given permission to build houses on their lands without the levy of any penalty as in the Madras Presidency with a view to relieve congestion in villages

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the existing rule was that if a house was built by a raiyat on the agricultural land for the use of himself, his cattle or his servants, no penalty should be levied. But the trouble, he said, was when other people obtained a portion of that land from the khatedar and built houses to live in, escaping the penalty. Under this arrangement, the khatedar got the money, but the idea of Government was that when any assessed waste land was required for the village improvement, they should acquire it and make it over to the village. The Government wanted that all the people of the village should get the advantage and not any one particular individual. Government had also made arrangements as far as possible to set apart lands for village improvements. In these circumstances, he did not think that the existing restrictions worked as a hardship.

One of the members said that the acquisition proceedings at present took an inordinately long time and that the necessary orders might be issued to complete them as quickly as possible.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it would be done as far as possible.

No. 14.—Grant of lands to the poor of all communities.

Mr. S. Munivenkatappa, Minority Interest.

MR. MUNIVENKATAPPA requested that steps might be taken for granting small extents of land for cultivation on

suitable conditions to indigent people of all communities so that they might live by agriculture, in view of the fact that agriculture was being taught in all the schools at present.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR said that the rich men were always in the way of poor people getting any lands on darkhast applications.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that each case had to be considered on its merits and wherever the extent of land was limited, such restrictions had to be imposed.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-45 p.m.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. S. P. BRAHMAPPA (Hassan Municipality).—

Q.—4. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) The number of applications received by the Deputy Commissioner, the Sub-Division Officers and Amildars of the Hassan District, complaining against the misappropriation of revenues by the village officers of Hassan District for the past five years?

(*b*) The action taken by each of the officers on the various applications?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—4. (*a*)

	Name of Taluk	*No.*
1.	Hassan	2
2.	Manjarabad ..	3
3.	Belur	5
4.	Arsikere	4
5.	Chennarayapatna ..	11
6.	Hole-Narasipur ..	4
7.	Arkalgud	17
8.	Alur	2

(*b*) Hassan Taluk .. In one case the Patel was suspended for 2 years and in the other case the Shanbhogue was suspended.

Manjarabad Taluk.. In one case the Patel was dismissed.

In one case the Patel was fined.

In one case the Shanbhogue was fined.